ANTI-STAVERY BUGLE

OLIVER JOHNSON, EDITOR.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

JAMES BARNABY, PUBLISHING AGENT

VOL. 5 .--- NO. 1.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 209.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., O.

TERMS. \$1.00 per annum, if paid within the first six inouths of the subscriber's year.

If paid before three months of the year has expired, a deduction of twenty-five cents will be made, reducing the price to \$1,25.

If payment be made in advance, or on the receipt of the first number, fifty cents will be deducted, making the subscription but \$1.

To any person wishing to examine the character of the paper, it will be furnished six months, for fifty cents in advance; to all others, seventy-five cents will be charged.

Nodesiate from these terms

No deviation from these terms,

are we occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

TP Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to Otaver Johnson, Editor. All others to James Bannaev, Publishing Agent,

HINCHMAN & KEEN, PRINTERS.

THE BUGLE.

THE WORCESTER CONVENTION. Extracts from the Specches.

We have culled from the Liberator the fol-We have culled from the Liberator the fol-lowing extracts from the Specches made on Seint Zacharv's Day' at Worcester, only re-Saint Zachary's Day ' at Worcester, only regretting that our limits will not allow us to copy more largely.

C. C. BURLEIGH.

tory over wrong, not like our forefathers on the field of battle, not with the sword and the hayonet, nor in the blood of the evil-doer, but hayonet, nor in the blood of the evit-doer, but by a victory which should bless the vanquished nod the victor, and the object of the victor's efforts, all together, if not all alike. It was a peaceful warfare, if these are not contradictory terms. It was a spotless victory. It was a victory achieved by rose woon or

merely for that which is past, not merely that the blessing of freedom has been attained by \$00,000 human beings, without the while since the Representative of Middlesex, loss of a life, without the shedding of a drop of blood, without the pouring of tears down the checks of a single wide, we or orphan—to repoice, not merely that so great a boon has been purchased at so comparatively cheap a five so of the result of the labors in which we are fighting! It has been but the trying of the edge of the warpon with which we are fighting! It has been but the internal five sources and that the temper is indeed havenly; that the temper is indeed havenly; that have been been great change. A little which we are laboring! And the result of the labors in which we are laboring! And the result of the labors in which we are fighting that the temper is indeed havenly; that have since sent another man there. [Mr. Palters with which we are laboring! And the result of the labors in great change. A little which we are laboring! And the result of the labors in great change. A little which was in the problem of the torou poon the sands. But they look at this cloven foot, and early of the checks of a single wide a boon has been but the constitution was any thing more discussed to the fellows, until driven as hood and the to top on the sands. But they have an immental elabor in the checks of a single wide a boon has been but the poundance of the instrument with the workers of these iniquities. Look at this cloven foot, and or of the problem at roll of parchemet, and was are consistent to the sonds, and roll of parchemet, and are roll of parchemet, and are roll of the shores in which the world been in the checks of a single wide a boon has been but the poundance of the instrument of the this find to the poundance of the instrument of the man of the transmost of this little driven ashors of the transmost of the transmost of the constitution was any thing driven as hood, and are roll of parchemet, and or it, lift in the public mark it, abhor it, diskellows and it is to took laters in park it; if in the public mark it, abhor it, diskellows in the problem and to i loss of a life, without the shedding of a drop and that the temper is indeed heavenly; that the weapon has been given us from the armory of God, so tempered that no earthly shield can resist its edge. Wherever it smites the armor of Graybeard Error, or the seven-fold adamant of the shield of Iniquity. it goes clear through, and wins a victory which no resistance can prevent. We have that weapon, and with it we are warring against American slavery. In the downfall of British clavery, as seen in the emancipa-tion of the West India islands, we hear only the first attorance of that word of Providence which has gone forth into all lands, to " pro claim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." We see in it the proof of that truth, which is iterated and reiterated so often to unbelieving men's hearts, that God's word 'shall not return unto him void, but shall prosper in the thing whereun-

to it is sent." We rejoice, because we feel that, in the event which we celebrate, we discern the first fruits of a glorious harvest which is to crowd the granaries of the civilized world, and which is to benefit all future ages. We rejoice, because in the result of this controversy with wrong, we witness a proof of the invincible and the wholly victorious power of the right. Men may say the cases are different; and so they are in some things, and possibly in some things which may render it necessary for us to put forth greater energy for the accomplishment of our purpose. But he who has tried the temper of the axe with which he fells the forest trees, upon the softer pines, must with the better confidence as he strikes the knotted and gnarled oaks, that they also in their turn shall come crashing to the earth. He who has proved his weapons against the feebler foe, fears not to meet him of louder boasts, and clad in mightier pano-

Then, shall we despair ! Nay, rather, that is a lesson which we never began to learn!-From the day when an obscure printer, in the city of Boston, began to issue his publications, the authorship of which could not be guessed at, nor discovered, until after a long and continued search by the Mayor of the day; from the hour when that obscure printer sent out his voice, demanding liberty for the slave, and affirming, in tones which seemed strangely enough disproportioned to the circumstances- I will not equivocale-I will not compromise-I will not give back a single inchand I will be heard -until it now rings from the gold-placers of California, and sounds from the hills of Maine-from the valleys of the Mississippi and the borders of Florida, and from the wild prairies of the remotest West-we have never known what it was to desnair of the cause in which we are engaged. For the instant in which we set our foot on the rock of TRUTH, whereon we in-

neath our tread, and were certain that we him, therefore, as a significant sign of the stood upon the rock of eternal ages. We were certain, the instant that we threw ourselves into this enterprise, and felt the current which was bearing us on to the consumma-tion of victory, that that current was no other than the full tide of God's almighty energies, rolling on to the accomplishment of his purposes, to the blessing of the world. We felt it, and knew it, and rose up in that confidence to do battle against oppression, whatever might oppose us; wealth, lalent, learning, or whatever else should be arrayed on the side of the institutions of the land.

THEODORE PARKER.

In every great movement, there are three periods; and the first is the period of SENTI-MENT. Men feel that there is something wrong. They feel that there is, likewise, some where, something right, the antagonist of the wrong, and its antidote hesides. But all is vague, all is uncertain. Sometimes, in the period of SENTIMENT, men rush instantly into action. The action is always a failure.

After the period of SENTIMENT comes the period of IDEAS. Then, what was feeling has been translated into thought; and men are striving to make the idea perfect, representing facts, to make it complete, represent-ing every fact. This is a long period, and a period of hard, and earnest and stern work. Idea is brought into collision with idea, scheme with scheme, plan with plan; and the two ideas struggle, each for victory, both

for existence.
After the period of Inkas, after the idea be-

IDEAS. The period of ACTION has not yet come. Men that have the idea, seek to gain the sentiment. They seek to diffuse the treas and when the sentiment has kindled wide and deep in the nation, when the idea has been Ours, like the enterprise of the British philanthropist, is a peaceful struggle against the powers that sit in the high places of our land; and, therefore, we can heartily sympathize with men who attempted to achieve their victors was an entire to be a controlled to achieve their victors and you say, "No mare alone ferritory," they the ides, if you propose to them your plan, and you say, 'No more alone territory,' they cannot understand you. You say, 'Limit or annihilate the stare grade between the States,' they cannot comprehend that, "dbolish sin-very in the Territories and the District,"—they cannot take in even that. You say to them, "No Urion with Starcholders,"—of course, they const understand that. They have not been through the preparatory stage of senti-tains and idea, to grapple with the harder practical lessons that come afterward.

> and spreading the idea. Look at the state of feeling not long since. It is not a great moment they chance to receive a wound, be while since the Representative of Middlesex, correlessly pursued by their fellows, until egislate to prevent anti-slavery discussion !

we have changed that a little,

The growth of this great, this mighty Free
Soil party! All over the North, the anti-slavery sentiment as been kindled. All over the North, the anti-slavery idea has been difstrong, and the idea has not taken hold deep good a cause. of the whole mass of men; but there are spots where it burns like a fire in the woods. where the idea sends out its light into the darkness, and it is headed even at noon-day.

I might call to witness a recent convention at Cleveland, as one proof of it. I might point for it! Will we live for it! Will we unslavery. I might point to the clergymen thing that sustains slavery? Or, growing whom I see, thinly indeed, scattered throughout this assembly; and you all know that out this assembly; and you all know that the clergy,-I myself am one of them,-are not the first to move in any Christian or publie enterprise, where popularity is not ensured beforehand. [A veice-True!] True! 1 know it to be true. I consider the presence of those men, thinly scattered, one proof, and not one of the least striking and significant

proofs; but here is another. They say,-perhaps it is a fable, I do not give it as a fact, -they say that scorpions, when girt about by a ring of fire which they cannot break through, turn upon each other. and join fang to fang, and poison comes to poison. So we see-and those gentlemen to whom I allude shall have all the benefit of the comparison-so we see two mighty southern politicians, surrounded by a ring of anti-slavery fire which they cannot break through, Benton and Calhoun, Joining fang o fang, and poison tooth to poison tooth .-(Applause.) This is not without its significance. As Mr. Benton is a Democrat, will you say that Mr. Benton abhors slavery? It may be so, and before God I wish it might be true; but it is not the sin of politicians to he righteous over-much. (Laughter and applause.) There is nothing that I know, in the past history or present character of that distinguished man, whom certainly I honor for many wise counsels and some noble deeds, -nothing in his past history or present char-

Calboun tells us, in that famous letter emans ting from the Slavery Committee at Washington—Mr. Calboun tells us that the antisy slavery men have done a good deal towards effecting their end. It is a great confession. slavery men have done a good deal towards effecting their end. It is a great confession, but it is not fully true. They have done a good deal towards their beginning, not towards their end, for their end is not yet.— These men will not be satisfied with having no more slave territory; not be satisfied with restricting the slave trade between the States; not be satisfied with abolishing slavery in the capital and in the territories. No,—they this movement no selfish objects to gain—no will rend it from the Constitution; they will taxes to gried, but the grand battle axe of tread it out of the land, and write the words, truth and rightconeness; we have no pairty political offices to seek, for we seek the honnot be satisfied with abolishing slavery in

ADIN BALLOU. It has pleased our great Father to kindle a spark in the breasts of a few, to incarnate in a few pioneers the life of these sublime prin-

or wife, or child is slavery, they would move all heaven and so allower and so al slavery feeling, in anti-slavery ideas. It is not long since the Governor of Massachusetts (Mr. Everett.) suggested to the Legislature, whether it was not proper that they should veel. It seems to be a matter of query to the test mass, whether they will do any thing stall for the emancipation of these down-redden millions. But we have assembled ere, that if possible we might stir up each other's minds to the consideration of this sub-ject; that we might quicken each other's am fused. I know the sentiment does not been brien for the prosecution of so great and

What will you do, friends ! Mr. President, what will this great congregation of professed abolitionists do? Do we really own selfish course! Will we seek for world ly promotion and honor, and leave unfriender the wretched slave in his wees, as the price and the Levite left him who fell an

thieves, passing coldly by on the other side Nay; let us hope that a fire has been kin died; that it has begun to burn in many of these hearts; and that it shall never be quenched until utterly consuming this about ination, it ushers in the illustrious pero which we have endeavored to imagine. O then, let us not be ashamed of our cause !-Let us not be indifferent! Let no inferior ject or subject in the world impire so muc enthusiasm as this! Let a consciousness of the fact, that we are hastening the great anticipated jubilee, bear us victoriously onward o the day of triumph! I feel, for one, that this is a gospel not to be ashamed of; that this is a warfare of truth and righteousness against iniquity, in which we are never to be weary until the end be accomplished. As surely as there is a spirit pervading this vast universe of nature, infinitely wise, good and great, that result will take place. Such a hollow and superficial republicanism as we not have shall be buried deep in the grave of ob satisfied with its own aggrandizement, and foot on the rock of Taurn, whereon we intended to found the Temple of Liberty for the slave, that instant we felt its firmness be-

emplishment of the enterprise ! Let me asindividual, even the humblest among you, t ontribute something to this result. There is of ene old man or woman, one of middle age, or a youth, not even a child, who cannot work effectively in this cause. We have in this movement no selfish objects to gain-no this movement no selfish objects to gain—no this movement no selfish objects to gain—no the constitution; they will rend it from the Constitution; they will rend it for the follow-citizens, there is something more needed to make Massachusetts? At a discount. Where is your peoplet? Broken up. It for the first something more needed to make Massachusetts a free State, than to proclaim that you have found out that we are the constant of the South, follow-citizens, there is something more needed to make Massachusetts? At a discount. Where is your peoplet? Broken up. It have you have found out that we are the constant of the south of th logue of the crucified and suffering for humanity's sake. That is honor enough, glory enough, happiness enough. Who is ashamed of this cause? Who is weary of this work? Let us, with renewed vigor, press

chosetts was incarnated in one man,-other prophets there were, other apostles, but I am while, if they should see a father, or brother, and class him to their bosons, with grateful rophets there were, other apostles, but I am while, if they should see a father, or brother, and clasp him to their bosoms, with grateful port, of doing more than historical justice when I or wife, or child to slavery, they would move veneration. Zachary Taylor himself, with The

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

These hours represents for us the greatest day in the sweep of time; when nearly a milion of fetters were stricken from human imbs : when, as Lamartine has so heautifully said, "Wilberforce went up to the throne of the Eternal with a million of broken fetters in his hands, as evidence of a life well spent," (Applause.) Such is the day we commemorate. This is the reform, the great Anti-Slavery reform, whose fruits we cele-

of the English people to effect a great nationd change by moral means. This was the effort which first taught the people their strength. Previous changes had been wrought by Government, few to be sure, and insignificant, and in the wrong direction, - by the high-er classes struggling for their own rights, by violent means; and just so far as they took the sword, telled on violence, these had been failures. West India emancipation is the civic crown which the British middle class wins for its brow-wins by no official inflaence-not by wealth-not by party organization-not on the battle-field; but by leavening slowly, and in patient faith, the public mind with the touth. Wilherforce and Clarkson re-educated the British people. It was the school-boys of 1787 (the year they began) who, in 1834, pronounced the emancipation of the Islands. Over Pathament, and not through it, -in spite of office and noble, -by the press, by public meetings, by lives of selfdevotion, by appeals to men who weighed nothing singly, but were mighty in masses, they gained day by day on the giant evil, as the grawing ocean gains on the strand ; and like that, never lost an inch once theirs .-Nothing permanent was ever done by violence," said Napoleon from St. Helena. Never since the establishment of Christianity have men set purposely to work on the plan of the first abolitionists. Their entire, triwhile their course is the example, and their veterans often the leaders, in the referms which have since been effected, and those which are now in progress abroad. The anti-slavery cause heralded the way, and formed the soldiers for these. The hour of its

him, therefore, as a significant sign of the times; and for the present purposes, he is more valuable as an indication of the times, than if he had all the heroism of some men whom I will not name. I look on him as a great thermometer, hung up in gur political weather, and he shows the anti-slavery heat. It is the free Soil point. (Renewed applause.)

These, my friends, are signs not to be misstaken, signs 'not to be spoken against.' (if may speak out of my own profession.) which show that the anti-slavery sentiment has got kindled, and the anti-slavery idea diffused.

These men have not labored in vain. Mr. Cathoon tells us, in that famous letter emanating from the Slavery Committee at Washto be the constables and jailors of this system, we have resigned our offices; we have relinquished the post; we have given up such Government, even as a means to any end.

work? Let us, with renewed vigor, press onward to our destined triomph.

Just imagine, as I have formerly seen, a man in his surplice, with his broad sleeves hanging down, sucerdatally praying solemnly to God,—for what? Confessing solemnly the former and set the door open and the first the force open and the first the first the force open and the first the fir

which he solenmly swore to uphold and sup-

our foce ? Come, fellow-citizens, let us rise up, and make clean the statute book of our fathers! What if this course be unconstitutional ! We mean it to be so. We, too, are living men, and can make Constitutions, as

It is a sad commentary upon Emancipation to look at the spirit with which it has been criticised. Almost every book which has been written referring to the subject, labors most as to the number of pounds of sugar, or hogshead of rice, or puncheons of rum, the brate to-day. quantities of this thing or that thing that are exported. The West India experiment,was it successful I Ask the American clergy and people throughout. Oh, yes! And why? Because the exports did not fail! The slave worked on the second day of August! went out to the plantation, and made as many sugar cane holes as ever! There is as much sugar in the Liverpool market from those islands as before they were freed!

As if there was nothing but sugar in God's world! As if man was made to work, and for nothing but work! As if the American people were to test a great moral event by geheads of sugar and puncheons of rum I do not care whether the slave worked or not. I do not care whether the slave made one ounce of sugar or one pint of rum. It would not grieve me much to learn that he ay taxify under the graceful palm of his na tive land. I do not eare to know what he There is nothing worse than slavery. s a white man living in Jamaica to-day, the speriment was successful. There is ig but anarchy that is worse than slavery, Tell me that anarchy does not exist in the British West Indies, and you tell me that

the experiment has sucheeded.

Some say that Hayti is a proof that emancipation will not do for the slave. Hayti has seen alluded to often. It is a menarchy; they say. Grant it; so it is. It may be a depo-It is the baby step of civilization. Despotism is the first ground that man touches in his ascent from Anarchy to Liberty. archy is the second step; Well; the Hay tians have reached monarchy, and that is two steps from slavery, which is nothing at all; nothing at all to the moral man; nothing but imbruting the intellectual nature of man. thought of the common people had been mar- is a man, if he is not a Yankee; perhaps he gambling the night before:

thing better than anarchy in the West Indies; there is something better than slavery there. I say, therefore, that if the whole horizon of the British West India Islands has not been dreached in slood, the experiment of immediate emancipation of masses of slaves has accepeded. We may safely obey the commands in the chapter of Isaiah which has been read this morning, to break every yoke. God may be trusted. His word is sure, and the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Yet this godly people after a congregational model, could not trust the Almighty; unless there were as many puncheons of ram cipation as before!

Suppose that a man had met Sam Adams after the Revolution, and asked him how it had succeeded. Sam says to him, Look round on these thirteen free and Independent colodesigns.

Well do I know that Dr. Howe never would lift the shadow of his little finger to return a fugitive from Massachusetts to the slave plantation. Well do I know that the fugitive slave would find no warmer welcome, no safer abiding place, than under the roof-tree of that same Dr. Howe. sentative of the toil of six generations? Scat-

Ah, has the Revolution, then, been a fall-ure! Was Sam Adams mistaken! Was John Hancock a fool! Where the men that a few pionetrs the life of these sublime principles, to give them a firm and indexible aim at this result, though it were to be traceded through fire and water, or the flaming fagot pile itself. Are they not engaged in a notife work! Do you not feel it a reason for holy rejoicing that you have ever given any influence at all, that you have ever given a dollars and cents; not by the moral consequences; not by the rights regarded; not by marriage held sacred; not by the school filed that they are not and over in its foaming surge, and the mercilessly pursued by their fellows, until driven astore and left to rot upon the sands. But they have an immertal destiny before them, and if they supposed that this day of

> SLAVEHOLDING TROUBLES .- While passing down the Ohio River four years since, we came in contact with two Kentuckians who stepped on board at Maysville. One of them, a vinegar visaged old man, we ascertained. had lost some of his "peculiar property," who took it into their hoads one morning to put their locomotive in motion in the direction of the Free States. The other was a tall; rawboned, real son of Kentucky, who could blaze away at the abolitionists one moment, and crack lokes with them the next He had followed two boys who had escaped from the old man referred to, as far as Sandusky, Ohio! had them arrested and put in confinement but from informality or want of proof, the upshot of the matter was, that they were released, and he was placed in durance vile. After remaining a day or two, however, he was permitted to depart, with the payment of the

While on a recent visit to Ripley, we mentioned the circumstance to a friend residing there, who observed that he was well ac-quainted with the old man and his associate. that he had lost all his slaves, valued at \$2, 500, but one old woman, and had spent about \$1,000 in fruitless attempts to recover them. On remarking to his old slave that all the others had left, she replied, "Yes, massa, all the niggers gone but you and me."

He now hires his work done; and he told our friend not long since, that he gets along about 42 well as when he depended on his slaves to do it .- Mercer (Pa.) Luminary.

The SLAVEHOLDER. - The greatest and most atrocious crimes are the offspring of slavery itself, and go unpunished. Your slaveholder is a cavalier, and is wont to talk a great deal about chivalry. His son is a gentleman of leisure—he is brought up to command the slave, who is bound to obey.— He quickly learns to use the lash. He has bisure to practice with the pistol. He learns to flourish the bowie knife. Self-confident he stands ready for a row, a scrape, a duel or what not. When working men fight and kill, it is manslaughter, and they are punished. When duels among gentlemen end in death, they die on the field of honor, and the slayer reaps renown. Having pinked his friend, he assumes consequence—becomes arrogant and offensive, and is often the scourge of that society which, by its false opinion, has made the worst of crimes creditable. So far from slavery being conducted to good government, good morals, or national wealth and prosperity. I hald it to be the very bane of each and all.—Louisville Exam-

(1) In New Orleans, a gentleman named Morris, just from Black River, blew his triumph was the first time that the heart and Grant that slavery is abolished. The slave brains out, having lest all his money by